

REMARKS.

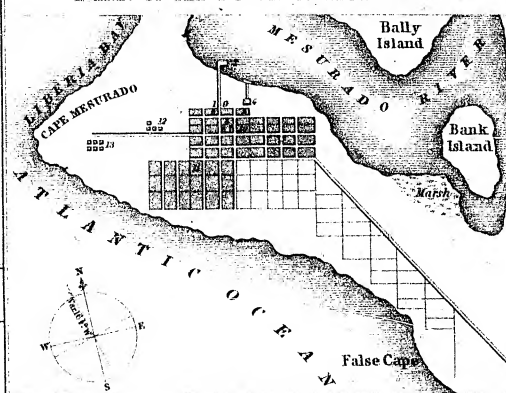
The Colony of Liberia extends from Gallinas river to the Territory of Kruo Satra, a distance of about 280 miles in length, along the coast & from 20 to 30 miles inland, in some places much more; it includes within its jurisdiction the territories of several native tribes, the names of which are as follows: the Fays or Vays occupy the country from Gallinas R. to Little Cape Mount, a distance of about 50 miles along the coast, and 25 to 30 miles inland; they are an active warlike and proud people. Population 12,000 to 15,000. The Vay Tribe extends from Little Cape Mount to Mesurado river about 30 miles in length, and 12 to 15 miles inland, an indolent & inoffensive people. Pop. 6,000 to 8,000.

© The territory at present under the actual jurisdiction of the colony, extends from Grand Cape Mount, to Trade Town a distance of about 150 miles.

The Bassa Tribes extend from Mesurado river southward; they are generally domestic, industrious and averse to war; they are supposed to be in number about 12,000 souls. The country abounds in rice, oil and cash, and rivals in fertility any part of the African coast. At a distance of from 30 to 60 miles inland, a belt of dense and almost impenetrable forest occurs along the whole of this coast, of from one to two days journey in breadth, which nearly prevents all intercourse between the plantations and interior tribes, and is one of the principal causes why the inland parts of this section of Africa are so entirely unknown to the civilized world.

The Poro River has been noted 100 miles from the sea, and affords a safe navigation of Bights and

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF MONROVIA.



REFERENCES.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Fort Stockton. | 7 Baptist Church. |
| 2 Town landing and Pier. | 8 Methodist Chapel. |
| 3 Town Court & Lancaster school house. | 9 Magazine. |
| 4 Market Square - latitudes below. | 10 Public Warehouse. |
| 5 New Agency house. | 11 Public Garden, containing 1 acre. |
| 6 Small shop. | 12 Garrison Town, 13. Thompson Town. |

MAP of the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, from

SIERRA LEONE TO CAPE PALMAS:

including the Colony

OF LIBERIA:

Compiled chiefly

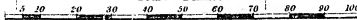
from the

SURVEYS and OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

LATE REY J. ASHMIN.

Scale of Miles.



Published by A. Knapley & Co.

1843.

Longitude West from Greenwich.

THE
THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.



WITH AN APPENDIX.



WASHINGTON:

.....

1830.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Society held its Annual Meeting on Monday evening, the 18th of January, at the Capitol, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The ample room, so kindly granted to the Society, was, at an early hour, filled to overflowing, with citizens and strangers from every quarter of the Union, and at seven o'clock the HON. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was called to the Chair. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. LAURIE.

The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies :

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Indiana State Society.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

From the Society of Newark, N. J.

The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the St. Clairsville and Belmont Co. Society, Ohio.

The Hon. B. RUGGLES.

From the Society at Pittsburg, Penn.

The Hon. WILLIAM MARKS.

From the Society of Hampton County, Mass.

The Hon. ISAAC C. BATES.

From the Society in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Hon. JACOB BURNET.

From the Washington County Society, in Penn.

The Hon. W. M'CREEERY.

From the Societies of Crawford and Erie Counties, Penn.

The Hon. THOMAS H. SILL.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT.

From the Society of Zanesville, Ohio.

The Hon. WILLIAM IRVIN.

From the State Society of Maryland.

The Hon. B. C. HOWARD,

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

From the Society in New York.

G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON, and HUGH SMITH, Esq.

From the Society in Georgetown, D. C.

JOEL CRUTTENDEN, Esq.

SAMUEL MCKENNEY, Esq.

ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Esq.

The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr GURLEY.

The following resolutions were then adopted :

On motion by the Hon. Mr. IRVIN, of Ohio :

Resolved, That the Report just read be received and printed.

General WALTER JONES then rose, and, in a very appropriate and impressive speech, of some minutes, portrayed the high character of the venerable President of the Society, Judge WASHINGTON, and eloquently expressed the grief which not himself only, but the Society and country have deeply felt, for the loss of private virtue and public worth which has been sustained by his death. He then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Society entertain a deep sense of the loss which it has sustained by the decease of its venerable President, the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, and that it will cherish an affectionate remembrance of his intellectual and moral worth.

MR. KEY stated that he had just been requested to discharge a duty which it was impossible for him to decline.

It was to propose a Resolution, calling on this meeting to do honour to the memory of one who had given his life to the cause of African Colonization—who had forsaken friends, kindred, and country, and the fairest prospects of fame and happiness, to fulfil the dangerous and honourable duty to which he had devoted himself, and in which he had fallen !

As a member of the Board of Managers, where the zeal and talents of Dr. Richard Randall, (the lamented individual to whom the resolution referred) had been so conspicuous, it was grateful to his feelings to be permitted to call for this tribute of respect to his memory. It was still more grateful to him, and still more his duty, as a native of Maryland, to offer a resolution which endeavoured to express and to record the worth of him whom Maryland had given to the cause of this Society. He was proud to know how early and earnest an interest that State had manifested for the success of this work of patriotism and benevolence. The means of making the Society's first experiment on the African coast, he well remembered, were chiefly furnished, and with a zeal and readiness that did them honour, by the liberal inhabitants of her principal City—that City which has so recently received our thanks for another contribution to our Treasury. But, Maryland deserves to be remembered, on this occasion, for far richer gifts than those of treasure—she has given us her sons. Her small metropolis, small in extent and population, but great in the estimation and affections of all who have had the happiness to know it—her small metropolis has afforded two noble sacrifices to this cause of humanity. Nor has Maryland ceased to be prodigal of such gifts, when such a cause demands them.—Another of her sons is now proceeding to the same scenes of peril, and has offered talents, health, and life, to the service of that cause in which his brethren have honorably fallen !

If time permitted he would be glad (he said) to show why it was that Maryland felt this distinguished interest in the success of this enterprise—why it was that she *should* feel it. He could, however, at present, only hint at the principal cause which had produced, and would continue to produce, this feeling. She was a border State—a slave State binding on a free State, a situation which both enabled and compelled her to compare the advantages and disadvantages of their respective institutions. She was, moreover, in a situation which enabled her to see that a change of system, greatly and evidently to her benefit, was within her power—that there was an evil, which, however irremediable elsewhere, could be removed, and was in fact removing from her. Therefore she looked, and well might she look, to Colonization and to Colonization alone. To abolition she could not look and need not look. Whatever that scheme may have done, heretofore, in the States now free, it had done nothing and could do nothing in the slave States for the cause of humanity. This

subject he rejoiced to know was now better understood, and all began to see that it was wiser and safer to remove, by Colonization, a great and otherwise insuperable impediment to emancipation, than to act upon the subject of emancipation itself. Maryland, it must be expected, will avail herself of her advantages, will profit by the lessons she is compelled to learn. All that can be required of her, by others who are differently situated, is that she will do this, (as she may and will) with justice to them, carefully avoiding every measure which may injure those, who, from the difference in their situation and circumstances, have different interests and different duties, interfering in no other way with the institutions of others than by silently and safely teaching them what she has silently and safely learned—that a slave State, bordering on a free State, *need not long continue such, cannot long continue such.*

He would not, however, detain the meeting upon this subject. He had only risen to ask the meeting to express their regret for the loss of Dr. RANDALL, and their affection and respect for his memory, by passing the resolution he now submitted :

Resolved, That this Society will cherish a sincere and affectionate remembrance of Dr. RICHARD RANDALL, late Colonial Agent of Liberia, and that the Board of Managers be authorized to cause a monument to be erected in the Colony, in commemoration of his talents and his worth.

Gen. JOHN MASON, after some appropriate remarks, enforcing the importance of exciting the free coloured population of our country to efforts for the purpose of securing the means of defraying the expense of their transportation to Liberia, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas the Society, by means of the liberal contributions of its friends, has been enabled so to plant and foster the settlements it has made in Liberia, that they are now in a condition sufficiently prosperous to ensure to the Free People of Colour, in this country, advantages universally acknowledged; and it is but reasonable that those disposed hereafter to join these settlements, and have the means, should defray the expense of their own transportation—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers to devise such a system as, in their judgment, may be best calculated to increase the number of settlers of the proper character, by applying the funds of the Society to the transportation of those only who are unable to pay for it, and by inviting to emigrate, in consideration of other facilities, such as may be able to

meet that expense, on condition that they pay the cost of their own transportation.

G. W. P. CURTIS, Esq. of Arlington, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the State Colonization Society of Kentucky, of preparing a memorial to Congress, (to be circulated for signatures among the citizens,) soliciting aid to the object of this Society, merits the entire approbation of the Parent Institution; and that other State Societies, and our friends generally, be requested to imitate this example.

After reading his resolution, Mr. C. addressed the Chair :

Sir, said Mr. CURTIS, this voice from the West, the great and powerful West, comes freshly and pleasantly o'er our senses. Like the vernal breezes, which reanimate all nature, these good tidings restore our hopes, sustain our confidence, and cheer us on our long and arduous way. Let the Atlantic region respond, and let its voice be heard even to those shades where a retired statesman, giving the ardent energies of his talents, and the weight of his influence, in labours for our weal, promotes and prospers the objects of this laudable Institution. Sir, this distinguished individual, though in retirement, should not be forgotten. He has been a good soldier in our cause, has grown grey in our ranks, and for his early, long, and generous services, deserves to be held in sincere and honoured recollection!

Sir, the fast spreading influences of this Institution, show that we are gathering friends to its cause, and golden opinions which reach us from many quarters. They show, too, Sir, the march, the all-powerful march of the human mind—the force of opinion. Will you stay that mighty force? As well, Sir, might you, with the tiny hand of infancy, expect to bend the bow of Ulysses! When this subtle power first invades us, it is by stealth, without exciting our fear or wonder; but soon, like that tropic gale, which, first appearing but as a speck in the horizon, speedily becomes a whole Heaven of clouds—it bursts, with overwhelming and resistless fury, bearing along with it, in wide and devastating course, all that may be within the scope of its influence!

'Tis strange, "nay passing strange," Sir, that, while in our honest endeavours for the success of our good cause, we have steadily pursued our onward way, trusting for our guerdon to the approbation of the liberal and humane, we have been most ungenerously assailed, and phials of wrath poured, and in "no stinted stream," upon our devoted heads, by those veritable Southrons, who, above all other persons, this Institution can, and will, most essentially serve. They tell us, that when our journal reaches their dwellings, the affrighted mother clasps yet more closely the babe to her breast, scared at the daggers which gleam in every line of our proceedings! Sir, 'tis the air-drawn dagger of Macbeth which they behold, and like

which, when they attempt to "clutch it," it will fade from their grasp; and, while, with the chieftain of Dunsinane, they may bid an "unreal mockery hence," let them reflect upon the real dagger, which has been rankling in their bosoms for an hundred years, and still rankles there. And is there no balm in Gilead? Yes! Here, Sir—here, in the wholesome influences of this noble charity, is there alone to be found that soothing balm, and effective antidote, which can heal so deep and dangerous a wound. I may be allowed to speak somewhat feelingly on this theme, having the honour to be affectionately remembered, in divers of the writings of my brother Southrons, on such matters.

How remarkable are the strong currents of prejudice, which set so many and counter ways. It was but yesterday this Institution was accused of interfering with the rights of slave property—to-day we find that very property (not of our seeking) interfering with us; and we, who were to have been the purloiners of these human articles, have them now offered to our acceptance, "without money and without price;" and, the rare spectacle is afforded, in this our very morning of life, of numbers of slaves waiting on our ways, their bonds ready to be, by their masters, knocked off, and they, free as air, to crowd the decks of the few barks our limited means enable us to freight for Liberia. Sir, be the spirit of prophecy my fame! Did I not foretel, in this very palace, in by-gone years, that Emancipation would follow in the train of Colonization? Behold! already they are beginning to go hand in hand. 'Tis the only possible mode of Emancipation, at once safe and rational, that human ingenuity can devise. Colonization, to be correct, must be beyond seas—Emancipation, with the liberated to remain on this side of the Atlantic, is but an act of dreamy madness!

There are those, Sir, who ask—and could not a quarter century cease and determine the two great evils? These are young minds who behold every thing through the false and flattering medium of youth, when hope is buoyant, and when we are ardent in our expectations of pleasure or good. You and I, my dear Sir, on whom the frost of time has fallen rather perceptibly, would say *a century*. And now, let me ask, could ever a century, in the whole course of human affairs, be better employed? When the faithful historian shall record the rise and progress, the decline and fall of this great Empire, my life on it, the century which embraces in its annals the annihilation of slavery will be the most among, I trust, the many, brilliant epochs, in the history of our country!

Will you permit me, for a brief space, to introduce you, Sir, to the realms of Fancy. Suppose the Genius of Emigration, bringing with him the Learning, the Arts, and the History of the Old World, appears in his car to hover over this hemisphere, undetermined where to alight and fix his abode. Suppose he should descend in the South, on the soil

of the ancient and honoured mother of the commonwealths, and behold the gloom and silence which there reign around. The mansions which once held the magnates of the land—who, if they were the pomp, were, too, the moral and intellectual pride of the Old Dominion—tottering with decay, exhibiting melancholy mementoes of fallen greatness! Sir, he would readily conceive with what besom of destruction this once flourishing land had been swept. Quickly reascending his car, the Genius would soar above the peaks of the Alleghany, where Nature reigns in all her primeval grandeur, and from thence behold the smiling regions of the West! Alighting in midst of a community, embracing a million of freemen, the amazed Genius would perceive the wonders which that favoured region alone exhibits, and when told, the countries you have left were old in civilization and the arts, while this was yet a howling wilderness, the abode of savage beasts, and “men more savage still than they,” the Genius would exclaim, ’tis the work of giants—man could never have produced such stupendous changes. But, let him remember, Sir, that, in a state of freedom, man is possessed of a giant’s powers.—To conclude.—The Genius, content to abide in the favoured West, dismisses his car, and establishes his home and household gods, exclaiming, with the venerable Franklin, “*ubi libertas, ibi Patria!*”

While, Sir, I have thus “rendered unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars,” in doing justice to the better destinies of my Western brethren, believe me, I am loyal to the South, aye “every inch” a Southron; in all her misfortunes, she is my country still; but, “*magna est veritas et prevalebit.*” We groan, Sir, under the evil entailed upon us by our ancient rulers. ’Twas from England’s seeking to cram the ravenous and insatiate maw of her commercial monopoly, by the trade in that *nefarious weed of luxury* that our “woes unnumbered” have sprung. Would that the baneful plant had withered, ere it ever bloomed in our soil; for, in the evils it has caused to ages past, present, and to come, it is second only to the “apple that damned mankind.”

Let us pause, Sir, and pause to mourn! Let us assume the habiliments of sorrow, while we pay a passing tribute to the worth and memory of one, who, if not entitled to rank with the immortal discoverer that gave to Castile and Leon a new world, or him, whose adventurous anchor, first clinging to our soil, found our land so fair, he deemed it worthy to be named after his virgin queen, deserves to be ranked with the milder but not less admirable PENN, who won countries from the savage, rather by reason than arms, and preferred planting among the heathen the stainless banner of peace and good will to man, to the more renowned standard of conquest and dominion. But, although abounding “in the milk of human kindness,” in practice and profession a man of peace, Africa contained not a bolder lion, when the energies of our lamented friend were aroused to the necessity of war; and he defended the settlements

which he had formed in the spirit of kindness and conciliation toward the natives, with courage and conduct worthy the heroism of a Smith or a Standish.

Broken down by care, toils, and the severities of climate, he reached his native country only to prepare his grave; and, in pious resignation to the divine will, yielded up a life, the best years of which had been devoted to as noble a benefaction as ever adorned the annals of mankind. The gratitude of this Society has decreed, to its valued and lamented servant the monumental marble; but his grave would be honoured,

“Although no sculptured form should deck the place,
Or marble monument those ashes grace,
Still, for the deeds of worth, which he has done,
Would flowers unfading flourish o’er his tomb.”

Like the Indies, which claimed the remains of her famed Columbus, Liberia will demand the ashes of her patriarch, and have them transferred to the shores where his virtues and services will live in ever grateful and endearing remembrance; and, in long distant day, when a noble superstructure of civil and religious liberty shall have risen from the foundation his parental hand first laid, and an infant Colony become a great and flourishing Empire—then, oh! then, Sir, will the future sons and daughters of Liberia, make pilgrimage to his tomb, and strew Africa’s fairest flowers o’er the remains of her ASHIMUN!

I trust that bright days are before us, and many and happy results will crown the labours of this noble charity, even up to the time when the poor natives of Africa will no longer crouch in their thickets, fearing the white man’s approach, for the white man will soon tread that soil, not as heretofore, a human robber, but as a human benefactor. May a kind Providence guide our destinies, and speed this benevolent Institution, which can never cause to humanity a tear, and may give joy and happiness to millions!

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. addressed the Chair, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise to offer a resolution, which present circumstances have made peculiarly appropriate to the present meeting. From the Report, which has just been read, it appears that the ladies of Baltimore, animated by the feeling which is now becoming universal throughout the land, presented, at the close of the last year, upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars to the Colonization Society. This was not the contribution of a few wealthy individuals, it was the aggregate amount produced by the personal industry of very many of our fair country-women, who gave their time, their talents, their ingenuity, and, above all, woman’s active, enthusiastic and untiring zeal, to aid the cause of African Emancipation. It was not the first time that the ladies of Baltimore had lent their assistance to objects of a liberal and extended charity. Their exertions, in common with others of their country-women, in behalf of suffer-

ing Greece, and the benefit which Greece derived from those exertions, are too recent not to be remembered. Not circumscribed in its operation by the limits of their native land, their active benevolence extends itself to any of the human race whose wants may be relieved by its exercise.—The same hands which had, once before, joined to send succor to captive Greece, resumed again their disinterested labours in the cause of benighted Africa. Greece called to them from her distant isles, and her cries of anguish came so faintly that, except in woman's heart, they might have failed to find a responsive echo. But, Africa spoke to them from their very hearth stones—the evils, which required alleviation, were on every side. The Greek might have fought his way to freedom—the American African was hopeless of assistance, unless from the free will of those who held him in bondage; and, coming forth again from that retirement which is their peculiar and appropriate sphere, and which occasions like those in question can alone justify their leaving, the ladies of Baltimore listened to the prayers of Africa, as they had before done to those of Greece, and redoubled their efforts in behalf of the more immediate objects of their bounty. Nor was the pecuniary contribution, which I have mentioned, the only result of their labours. At the fair, which was held to dispose of the numerous products of their industry, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The contagion of benevolent feelings and sympathies spread from the fair vendors to crowds of purchasers, and hundreds became, for the first time, interested in the success of a Society of which they had before known nothing but the name, or which they had considered as chimerical in its object and inefficient in its results. Advocated by the generous, the pious and the beautiful, there are few institutions which can fail to acquire friends; and the Colonization Society, within the last year, has been so advocated in Baltimore. The moral influence of female zeal, exerted in a cause like this, can scarcely, I think, be too highly appreciated; and the day, now distant, may yet arrive, when Africa, then regenerated, recalling the memory of those to whom she was indebted for civilization and knowledge, may rank among her most efficient benefactors the women of America. Sensible of their influence, anxious to prolong it, and wishing, on the present occasion, to express to them the obligations of the Society for their past exertions, I submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society is cheered and encouraged by the favour shown to it by our fair country-women, and that their generous efforts deserve the most cordial and heartfelt thanks.

The Hon. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the Chair—

MR. PRESIDENT :—I beg leave to submit a few general remarks. The claims of the Colonization Society are increasing in interest and strength at every successive anniversary. The more this noble scheme develops itself, the more diversified become the aspects in which it awakens our admiration and conciliates our esteem.

The flourishing Colony, which has been planted on the shores of Africa, at its origin encountered not only privation, disease, and death, on that continent, but a singular weight of ridicule and opprobrium at home. It was counted by many as a brain-sick chimera of the wildest fanaticism, and certain discomfiture and defeat were predicted, with a confidence that would have staggered minds less resolute of purpose than those who dared to spread out the enterprise, and fearlessly maintain its practicability before the American people.

The storm is past, Sir; the trial has been had, and the results are as honorable to the authors as they are propitious to the interests of humanity. Scorn no longer points its finger, and the language of reproach is seldom heard more. So powerfully has this little settlement plead its own cause, that it has been deemed worthy of the patronage of legislative approbation; already have eleven of our State Legislatures extended their decided countenance, and commended it to the notice of our National Councils.

It has achieved collateral benefits that richly entitle it to our grateful consideration. At one period (and it was the most delicate and dangerous in its history) it encountered equal jealousy from the North and the South. The one arraigned it as a covert scheme, to rivet more effectually the chains of slavery, and the other denounced it as a disguised attempt to encroach upon the rights of property, and aggravate the dangers of an existing evil, by unseasonable and imprudent interference.

Thus assailed, this Society, while it meekly bore the common reproaches of both, unrolled its purposes, and so successfully urged the purity of its motives and the fairness of its views, that these prejudices have subsided. But the Northern States were led by the discussion, with more temperate feeling, to revert to the history of their own relations to the subject of slavery; and, as they turned over the pages, we found, Sir, that, tremendous as were the evils of slavery, we had no plea to make but guilty.—We could exhibit no charge against a sister State that did not implicate ourselves. If any difference existed, it was in extent merely, and that was the result not of principle but occasion. And no cause for superior complacency was to be found in our earlier systems of emancipation. This great revolution, in a whole nation of separate and distinct men, could be accomplished with perfect safety, and comparatively trifling sacrifices of property. Yes, Sir, I ascribe it chiefly to the kindly influence of this Society that the indiscriminate clamours, once so liberally dealt out, have all died away. I hail the return of better feelings, of juster views. We, now, Sir, regard the mischief as of common and universal concern. The language of harsh and unjust crimination and reproach, is succeeded by that of sympathy and kindness.

There is a moral sublimity and beauty in this enterprise that deserves the favourable consideration of every patriot and statesman. It is not only a fountain of light, that will shed its healthful beams over the degraded

African tribes, but it will reflect a moral influence upon ourselves, propitious to the best hopes of freedom. It is a living monument of philanthropy that we have elevated to the vision of an admiring world, that will most happily nourish the principles and cherish the spirit of enlightened liberty !

Wherefore is it, that, by so many means, we carefully perpetuate the memory of our revolution—that, by monumental and historical records, we anxiously endeavour to keep alive the recollection of all that eventful story? Wherefore is it, that among all enlightened nations, where freedom has ever found an abode, we perceive the like concern? Plainly, Sir, because the great mass of the people have not the time to cultivate, as matters of morals and science, those principles, but need some palpable and striking manifestations to arrest their attention. They have minds to apprehend and hearts to appreciate their value, when, by some prominent and tangible object, you exhibit their nature and operation. And where, Sir, permit me to inquire, where, in all the earth, can there be found a nobler, grander spectacle, than that of a great and free people, planting on the shores of a distant continent, the germs of a future Empire of redeemed, liberated captives, and directing its counsels and cares to establish a government upon kindred principles with our own? But, this is not its only feature to admire. It is to illustrate and perpetuate the reputation of our justice, also. We have committed a mighty trespass. Africa has a heavy claim against us—it is a long and bloody catalogue of outrage and oppression—the report of our National crime has gone up to Heaven. It rose, Sir, upon the groans and tears of her kidnapped men—the infernal horrors of the slave ship have, in ten thousand instances, wrung from distracted bosoms the cry for vengeance, and there is a just God to hear and regard it ! On the front of this blessed scheme of humanity is inscribed, in better than golden characters—*Recompense to the injured !* And where is the American heart that does not rejoice to render it ? Granted, *that it* has a feeble commencement. In the impartial administration of the Infinite Judge, the desire to do justly is approved, and the practice of this virtue, commensurate with ability, is alone expected.

But, in truth, the progress of the Colony takes away the reproach of feebleness. It numbers now about fifteen hundred souls. True, incredulity inquires, with seeming triumph, what impression can such meagre materials produce upon an evil of such great and increasing magnitude ? Nothing but the wildest extravagance, argues the adversaries, can entertain the hope of any beneficial results. To meet the exigency you need a giant's strength, and you vainly employ an infant in its cradle.

All history repels the charge, and gives to your hopes, Sir, the stability of soberness and truth. Let it be remembered, that less than ten years efforts of private charity, and that very scanty, have located, under a happy constitution, and in the most flourishing temporal circumstances, fifteen hundred freemen !

Recur to the annals of any colony that first broke ground in this Western World, and their contrast with this will astonish us—fifteen hundred rescued captives, on the heights of Liberia, looking out upon the broad face of day, with the animated elevation of conscious freemen; and yet, many among us are slow to believe, when it was only about one hundred of devoted spirits that first kindled the flame of liberty on the Plymouth rock. Yes, Sir, only the fifteenth part braved the wild waste of waters, and a whole hemisphere of savage foes to oppose them—sickness, desertion, and death to dismay them—yet, Sir, they cast their fortunes here—they struck up the lights of civil and religious liberty, that penetrated these western forests—that have been enlarging and expanding until these whole Heavens are illumined, and twelve millions of freemen live to honor their unshrinking firmness and patriotic patience.

Every comparison, with kindred enterprises, through all past time, leaves no cause for despondency. Let us go forward, Sir: it is a nation's interest. It deserves, and I hope will soon receive, a nation's patronage. And, in particular reference to the resolution which I have the honour to submit, while the reverend Clergy of our country deserve our best thanks, we may confidently look to them, Sir, for prayerful co-operation, as the ministers of that blessed gospel, that proclaims "liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen as have, during the year past, invited the attention of their congregations to the objects of this Institution, and taken up collections in its behalf, and that they be respectfully and earnestly requested to continue to it the encouragement of their efforts.

On motion by the Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That this Society has observed, with great pleasure, the recent establishment of State Societies in New York and Indiana, and that they earnestly recommend it to their friends in those States, where such Societies do not already exist, to adopt measures for their organization without delay.

The Rev. Mr. DUBBIN then rose, and, in a brief but eloquent speech, expressed the pleasure which he felt at the progress already made by the Society, and his unwavering belief that the apprehensions, interests, and religion of the Southern States, would contribute their united influence to promote the success and triumph of this Institution. He adverted, feelingly, to the condition of Africa, and to the light and moral beauty which it might be expected the scheme of Colonization would spread over the dark and melancholy features of that continent. He then moved the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the efforts of the several Auxiliary Societies,

during the past year, merit the warmest thanks of this Institution.

On motion of G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be offered to those individuals who have subscribed on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise \$100,000 for this Society, and that to this plan the attention of the liberal and wealthy be earnestly solicited.

On motion by the Right Reverend Bishop CHASE,

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Society be presented to R. Smith, Esq. the Treasurer, for the continuance of his able and important services.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for their distinguished liberality and efforts in providing the means required to fit out an expedition with emigrants to Liberia.

The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, was then chosen President of the Society, and the following gentlemen were added to the list of Vice-Presidents :

Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

* THOMAS S. GRIMKE, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

The other officers remain the same as during the last year.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. C. F. MERCER, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided during this evening.

* This gentleman, though a decided friend to the Society, has declined the office of Vice-President.

OFFICERS.

Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Col. HENRY RUTGERS, of New York.

Hon. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. FITZHUGH, Esq. of Virginia.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Washington City.

Bishop MCKENDREE.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

Doctor THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

Managers.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq.

Col. HENRY ASHTON,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

Dr. THOMAS HENDERSON,

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

Rev. JOHN N. CAMPBELL,

Rev. S. B. BALCH, D. D.

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

Rev. O. B. BROWN,

SAML. H. SMITH, Esq.

Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

Rev. WM. RYLAND.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Recorder.*

REPORT.

IN the mysterious wisdom of Providence, the Managers of the American Colonization Society are again compelled, at the commencement of their Annual Report, to announce the decease of individuals eminently devoted to the cause of this Institution, the loss of whose influence and exertions not this Society only, but Africa, will long deplore.

The venerable President of this Society, the Hon. BUSH-ROD WASHINGTON, expired, in Philadelphia, on the 26th of November. Called, unanimously, at the origin of this Institution, to preside over its concerns, he gave to it not merely the influence of his opinion, and the weight of his name, but, repeatedly, by liberal pecuniary contributions, evinced his intense interest in the object which it was established to promote. Nor, as a profound and sagacious statesman only did he contemplate this object, but with the enlarged views of a philanthropist, and the expanded benevolence and pious confidence of a christian. In an address, delivered at the First Annual Meeting of the Society, he remarks, "amongst all the magnificent plans, carrying on for the improvement and happiness of mankind, in many parts of the world, there is, perhaps, none upon which we may more confidently implore the blessing of Heaven, than that in which we are now associated. Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, or the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or, whether we view the present state of its progress, under the auspices of this Society, and under the obstacles which might have been ex-

pected from the cupidity of many, we may discover, in each, a certain pledge, that the same benignant hand which has made these preparatory arrangements, will crown our efforts with success." Too familiar with the history of great achievements to expect their accomplishment without the occasional experience of calamity, those trying events, which might have broken the resolution of a weaker mind, proved to his but the exciting causes of more determined and energetic effort.

The Managers feel it impossible to present to this meeting even an outline of the character of this eminent man. Occupying, for more than thirty years, a seat in the highest Judicial Tribunal of our country; exhibiting, on all occasions, the attributes of a sound, comprehensive, and learned mind; fulfilling his arduous duties with rigid integrity and cloudless honour; no words of ours can increase the public regret for his loss, or add to the brightness of his fame.

The Society has also been called, during the year, to mourn the loss of one of its Vice-Presidents, **DOCTOR RICHARD FIELD**, of Virginia, a gentleman of distinguished benevolence, and who had shown himself deeply and strongly interested in the scheme of African Colonization.

At the last Anniversary of the Society, it was the painful duty of this Board to offer their tribute of sorrow and affection to the memory of **ASHMUN**! Hardly had time begun to allay the grief occasioned by his death, when the decease of his successor opens anew the wounds of affliction, and demolishes again the fair fabric of our hopes! The late Colonial Agent, **DOCTOR RICHARD RANDALL**, died in the Colony of Liberia, on the 19th of April. Having become deeply interested in the success of this Society; and, as a member of the Board of Managers, (to the proceedings of which he brought the resources of a discriminating and vigorous mind) familiar with its plans and operations; and, having admired, even to enthusiasm, the virtues and

deeds of his predecessor; when Ashmun fell, Dr. Randall unhesitatingly offered himself to occupy his arduous but honourable station. He left this country in November, and entered upon his duties, as Colonial Agent, on the 22d of the next month. The hope had been cherished, that his medical knowledge would have imposed, at least, a temporary restraint upon the activity and energy of his mind, and that no motives would have induced him to neglect the precautions indispensable for safety amid the untried influence of the African climate. But, delay, in the work before him, was not to be endured by his high and generous spirit. From his first attack of fever he had nearly recovered, when he was again reduced, in consequence of exposure, for four hours, on the deck of a schooner belonging to the United States (and which had stranded on the bar of the river) while the waves occasionally broke over him, and he stood, unprotected, under the intense beams of an African sun.—Again he became convalescent, and again his disease excited by anxious and unremitted labours. Once more the unfavourable symptoms retire, and he is revived by the indications of returning health. Sickness appears among the newly arrived emigrants, by the Harriet, and all his thoughts and energies are aroused for their relief. The dictates of prudence—the remonstrances of friends—and every consideration of personal safety are forgotten and disregarded, in his incessant and untiring efforts to alleviate the afflictions and preserve the lives of others. An inflammation of the brain is the consequence; and he dies, the victim of an enthusiasm, which it is impossible not both to admire and regret!

Thus fell, at the age of thirty-three, on his chosen field of action, Dr. Richard Randall, a man eminently devoted to the cause of this Society, and who, by natural endowments, education, knowledge of mankind, candour and philanthropy of sentiment, and remarkable resolution and force of character, was admirably qualified to awaken the energies,

and administer the government, of the Colony of Liberia. Though denied the opportunity of exhibiting, in Africa, to any great extent, the wisdom of his plans, and the power of his talents, he yet accomplished enough to show how well founded were the expectations entertained of his success. Deeply engraven, on many hearts, is the memory of his worth; and, when Africa shall have risen from her sufferings and degradation, when her sons shall exult in the light of freedom and of truth, his name shall be honoured among those of her distinguished benefactors, and be held in affectionate and perpetual remembrance.

Nor here, without manifest impropriety, could the Managers pass, unnoticed, the sudden and melancholy decease of the Rev. **LOTT CARY**, Vice-Agent of the Colony, a man who, in defiance of circumstances the most unfavourable to improvement, rose to an elevation of usefulness and honour which could be claimed by very few individuals of a more favoured race. Mr. Cary was born a slave, near Richmond, Virginia; and, in early life, his mind was not only darkened by ignorance but degraded by vice. Religion changed his character and his destiny. With hardly any aid from others, he taught himself to read and write; and, by singular fidelity and ability, while employed at the tobacco warehouse, in Richmond, he was enabled to ransom himself and two children, by the payment of \$850. Having become a preacher in the Baptist Church, and evinced his desire to promote Christianity in Africa, by contributing, probably, more than any other person, to the establishment of the African Missionary Society in Richmond, (which, for fourteen years, has given, annually, to that object, from 100 to 150 dollars,) he embarked in the second vessel which was employed by this Society to convey emigrants to the Colony.

So appalling were the circumstances of the early Colonists immediately after landing at Cape Montserado, that, but for the resolution and energy of Mr. Cary, most, if not

all, would have returned to Sierra Leone. With dauntless courage, during the war with the natives, in 1822, he maintained his post; and, subsequently, amid all the trials of the early emigrants, he evinced a readiness to devote his time, his talents, and his property, to the promotion of the public good. His services, in behalf of the sick in the Colony, were invaluable; and, for a long time, were rendered without hope of reward. In September, 1826, Mr. Cary was elected Vice-Agent of the Colony; and, in March, 1828, the administration of affairs was entrusted to his hands, by Mr. Ashmun, in full confidence that his best efforts would be invariably and anxiously directed to preserve order, excite industry, and advance the general happiness. His conduct, while for six months, he stood at the head of the Colony, showed him worthy of this confidence, and proved both the strength of his judgment and the moral worth of his character.

The features of Mr. Cary were altogether African. He was diffident, and showed no disposition to push himself into notice. His words were few, simple, direct, and appropriate. His conversation indicated rapidity and clearness of thought, and an ability to comprehend the great and variously-related principles of Religion and Government. While the African race is regarded by some as destitute of those qualities, and incapable of those actions, which adorn and dignify humanity, we rejoice that it has pleased Providence, by another bright example, to vindicate their claims to all the privileges and honours of our nature.

The Managers cannot close this melancholy statement without recording, with painful regret, the death of AB-
DUHL RAHHAHMAN, the unfortunate Moorish Prince. For some account of this remarkable individual, the Managers refer to their last Report. From the relation which he sustained to a powerful chief, in the interior, and his acquaintance with the Arabic language, great hopes were entertained that he would extend the knowledge and promote

the commercial interests of the Colony. But, it has pleased God, to teach us not to trust for success, in the instruments of our selection, but, in his own unerring wisdom and omnipotent power. It is enough that we have his approbation, in our work; that, what he approves, he has promised to bless; and, that the laws of nature are less stable than his Truth.

The late Colonial Agent, Dr. Randall, left the United States in November, 1828, and arrived at the Colony on the 22d of the next month. Of Monrovia, he writes; its situation is as delightful as can be imagined, and it enjoys the most important commercial advantages. In the stores of this place, he remarks, there are, at this time, not less than the value of 70,000 dollars in goods and African produce; and, twice that amount, if we include all the convertible property in the settlement.

The trade of Monrovia is already considerable, and daily increases, both in its capital and the number of vessels employed on the coast. We have now, besides six or eight smaller decked vessels, two larger schooners, the one above thirty, the other above forty tons, employed in the coasting trade. I presume the exports from this place may be estimated at 60 or 70,000 dollars. In addition to this, our Colony has afforded facilities to American merchants, trading on the coast, to three times that amount.

With the condition and prospects of the Agricultural Villages he was highly gratified; and the description which he has given of their well constructed houses, flourishing plantations, and prospects, not merely of securing the means of subsistence, but of rising to competency, and even wealth, entirely agree with the representations which had previously been made to the Board. The lands, he observes, in these settlements, are of the very best quality, admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar and cotton, and equal, in every respect, to those most valued on the Southern rivers of the United States.

Very considerable improvements have been made, during the present year, in the buildings of the Colony, particularly at Monrovia; new and substantial ones have been erected; others are commenced, and the Town on the Cape now exhibits a beautiful and imposing appearance.

It was stated in the last Report that the ship *Harriet* was chartered, and nearly ready to sail with emigrants to the Colony. In this vessel (which left Norfolk on the 9th of February, and arrived at the Colony on the 17th of March) embarked a respectable company of 160 persons from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina; between 40 and 50 of whom were slaves liberated, on the condition, and for the express purpose, of colonization in Liberia. Some who took passage in this vessel had long been free and acquired considerable property; and nearly all were recommended as industrious in their habits and exemplary in their conduct. Unfortunately, the instructions from the Board to the Colonial Agent, which were to have been transmitted by the *Harriet*, and in which the importance of removing the passengers, by this ship, without delay, to Millsburg, were left behind; and to this, perhaps, may the unusual mortality which fell upon them, be in some degree attributed. But there were other and more powerful causes: The indisposition which they at first experienced was slight, from which, having partially recovered, they regarded the danger as past; and, by imprudent exposures to the weather, and a free indulgence in tropical fruits, excited far more severe and fatal disease. Nor, should it be forgotten, that, at this period, both the Colonial Agent and Doctor Mechlin, were themselves reduced by fever; and, of course, incapable of rendering to others the full aid of medical talent and attention. When we consider the combined influence of these causes—that twenty-six out of the hundred and sixty, who sailed in the *Harriet*, should, in the course of a few months, have died, gives more reason for regret than surprise. Indeed, had these causes no existence, it

would be consonant, neither with reason nor experience, to expect to effect the objects of this Society, without the trial of dark and calamitous events.

In regard to the general health of the Colony, Doctor Randall observes, in a letter, dated the 28th December, 1828—"The climate, during this month, is most delightful. Though this is regarded as the sickly season, we have but little disease, and none of an alarming character." In February, Doctr. Mechlin writes—"This month, although called, by those resident here, the sickly season, has not, to judge from the few cases of illness that have come under my notice, merited that appellation. Indeed, I do not know any part of the United States, where the proportion of the sick is not fully as great as here; nor are the cases of a refractory nature, almost all yielding to medicine." In April the same gentleman having mentioned the prevalence of fever among the newly arrived emigrants, adds—"I never saw any fever in the United States yield more readily to medicine than the country fever, among the emigrants, at this season." In August he writes, "that only four or five cases of sickness exist, and that at no time had health been more generally enjoyed."

Attempts have been made, during the year, to penetrate into the interior—ascertain the soil, features, and resources of the country, and open a friendly communication with the more powerful and remote native tribes. As might have been expected, the enterprising spirit of Doctor Randall prompted him, as soon after his arrival as possible, to make an excursion up the River St. Pauls.

The clear waters of this river, revealing its bottom from the depth of thirty feet—its high and broken banks, covered with the richest and most variegated verdure—the native villages, their thatched huts intermingled with the broad green leaf of the plantain—the recent foot-prints of the elephant—the artificial prairie, once the seat of a populous settlement, now adorned only by a few palm trees, lifting

their majestic trunks to the height of nearly one hundred feet, excited his astonishment and admiration. Several of the Colonists have, for the purposes of trade, visited King Boatswain's Town, situated, by the present route, about 150 miles, (which, it is believed, may be reduced to 120,) in the interior, which is represented as containing 1000 houses, well fortified, and capable of bringing 8000 armed men to its defence. The country beyond abounds in gold, and is believed to be the only one intervening between Boatswain's and Foota Jallou (the territory of the Foolahs, extremely rich, and whence much of the trade of Sierra Leone has been derived): after passing the falls, near Millsburg, the St. Pauls appears to be unobstructed and navigable, to within twenty-five miles of the town; and, as Boatswain evinces the most friendly dispositions towards the Colony, this river may be expected, at no remote day, to become the channel of a lucrative trade. The path to this town lies, for most of the way, through immense forests, filled with herds of elephants, and other animals; but, for twenty miles, the country is open, and well cultivated, with numerous cattle, and some horses.

Boatswain is thought worthy of confidence; and he has solicited, with some anxiety, the establishment of a factory in his town, and offered to send his people to aid in the transportation thither of goods.

In their last Report, the Managers expressed their belief that the Colony possessed ample means of defence. In his first communication, Dr. Randall gave his opinion, that these means were inadequate to the purpose, and proposed to re-build the fortifications, on an improved plan, should it meet the approbation of the Board. By the latest accounts this work is very far advanced, and its speedy completion may be expected.

The factories established by Mr. Ashmun, at various points on the coast, and which were made, under his administration, to contribute, very essentially, to the support

of the Colony, were found, by Dr. Randall, in a languishing state; and, indeed, so small advantage had, for some months, been derived from them, that he was led to question the expediency of their continuance. We are glad to learn, however, that there is now a fairer prospect of their usefulness. "I find," observes Dr. Mechlin, "that the factory at Grand Bassa, is the means of our exercising a considerable influence over a large tract of country; the chiefs have petitioned that it should remain, and promised, in such case, to pay their debts, and have nothing to do with the slave trade, and to permit no slaves to be sold on their territory."

Previously to Dr. Randall's arrival in the Colony, the recaptured Africans had been located, by Mr. Cary, in a separate settlement, at a little distance in the interior from the Half-way Farms, on Stockton Creek. With the improvements which they had made, in the course of three months, Dr. Randall was delighted; and their comfortable houses, enclosed lots, and luxuriant crops of vegetables, showed the advantages of their situation and the industry of their habits. The Managers are happy to state that a company of about one hundred recaptured Africans, mostly able-bodied men, who had been brought into Florida, have, during the last summer, been sent out by the United States' government to join their brethren in the Colony, and strengthen the work of their hands. Hitherto this class of the settlers have contributed no small share of service to the Colony; and, we trust, the benefits which it will confer upon them, will prove an ample reward.

The system of education in the Colony has remained, for most of the year, without any special improvement. Both Sabbath and day schools exist throughout the Colony, and many native children seek to enjoy their advantages. No want, however, more urgent has existed, in the Colony, than that of teachers, well qualified by education and habit, to enlighten, with various knowledge, and by a judicious

discipline, the excitement of noble desires, and the inculcation of correct and honourable sentiments, to form the character of the youthful mind. The Managers have observed, with pleasure, a resolution of the Synod of Virginia to establish a high school in Liberia; and, they are happy to learn, that Joseph Shipherd, a coloured teacher, who formerly conducted, with success, a school in Richmond, and who took passage in the *Harriet*, is ready to give his whole time to the business of instruction. The Board are still more gratified to state, that Mr. J. B. Ruswurm, a young man of colour, who received his education at Bowdoin College, Maine, left this country for the Colony a few months ago, for the express purpose of superintending and improving the system of education. This young man is well prepared for his work, not only by his talents and information, but by a practical acquaintance with the best methods of instruction.

In the month of July the Managers received a visit from two natives of Africa, of the tribe called Kroomen, six of whom, while seeking employment on board of a Mexican brig off Cape Montseraño, lost their canoe in a gale of wind, and were compelled to come to the United States. One of them, Prince Will, had been long in the service of Mr. Ashmun—stood by him, during his attack on Trade Town, and shown himself, at all times, his faithful and devoted friend. These Kroomen expressed a strong desire that American settlements should be established in their country, (about 200 miles to the south of Monrovia) and promised to do all in their power to secure to any settlements which might be made there, the favour of their powerful Tribe.

When it is recollected that the Kroomen are the labourers and watermen of the coast; that they are shrewd, industrious, and extremely sensible to kindness or insult; that their government is well nigh patriarchal; that slavery is not tolerated among them, and that they are to be found on every point of the coast, from the Senegal to the

Zaire, it is obvious that the introduction of letters and Christianity into this Tribe, is an object of vast importance. Prince Will was furnished with a letter, recommending him to the friendly attentions of American merchants on the coast, and to the favour of humane and honourable foreigners.

At the last Anniversary of this Society, mention was made of the noble spirit of Missionary enterprise, under the influence of which various religious denominations in our country, as well as Christians in Switzerland, were directing their thoughts and energies to the establishment of our holy religion among the tribes of Africa. In this great and benevolent work the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society have gone forward with apostolic zeal and energy. Though visited with severe afflictions, the resolution of this institution is unbroken, and its exertions unrelaxed. Of the five single missionaries sent by this Society to Liberia, more than two years ago, one (the Rev. Mr. Wolf, a man of great acquirements and religious worth,) died; another left the mission, that he might proceed, on his own responsibility, to establish a school for one of the tribes of the interior; and, a third, being extremely ill, returned home, in company with his brother, the Rev. Mr. Sessing, leaving but a single individual of their number in the Colony. But, the elevated purposes of the Directors of this Institution, were not to be abandoned. Four other missionary brethren, with Mr. Sessing and wife, have recently visited our country, on their way to Liberia; and their presence has excited the sympathy of the Christian public; called forth their contributions, and beautifully illustrated that communion of sentiment and feeling, which unites, in the noblest charity, all the friends of the Redeemer and Saviour of the World! Thousands of our countrymen will not cease to make mention of these devoted Missionaries, in their prayers; and to trust, with the venerable Doctor Blumhardt, that, "though, bearing about in the

body the dying of the Lord, the life, also, of Jesus may be made manifest in their body!"

It is painful to state, that the Managers have reason to believe that the Slave Trade is still prosecuted, to a great extent, and with circumstances of undiminished atrocity. The fact, that much was done by Mr. Ashmun, to banish it from the territory, under the Colonial jurisdiction, is unquestionable; but, it now exists, even on this territory; and, a little to the north and south of Liberia, it is seen in its true characters—of fraud, rapine, and blood! In the opinion of the late Agent, the present efforts to suppress this trade must prove abortive. A frigate, or two, sent out to pass two or three times a year down the coast, can effect little or nothing. Through the agency of natives, employed, for the purpose, their movements are perfectly understood by the slave-dealers. "In my opinion," says Dr. Randall, "the effectual method, for breaking up this traffic, would be, to send upon the coast, ten or twelve well armed, light, fast sailing schooners, which might touch at those places from whence the slaves are taken; which should relieve each other, and remain in this service the whole year. They should be accompanied by one or two sloops of war, with a force sufficient to break up the slave factories."

Confident, the Managers are, that any suggestions which may, in the least degree, contribute to annihilate an evil so dark and appalling as to shock the sensibilities of the whole civilized world, will be hailed with exultation by all who share in the common sympathies of our race.

The vacancy which occurred in the Colonial Agency, by the death of Dr. Randall, has been filled by the election of Dr. Joseph Mechlin, a gentleman on whose judgment and discretion the Board confidently rely, for the advancement of the best interests of the Colony. The Board regret to say that his health has been impaired by disease; but they humbly trust that a good Providence will restore his

strength, and preserve him for eminent usefulness in his arduous but honourable station.

The elevation of Dr. Mechlin to this office must necessarily deprive the Colony of his medical services; and Dr. G. W. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Maryland, has received the appointment of Physician and Assistant Agent of the Colony of Liberia. The character, talents, and acquirements of this gentleman, give assurance that the duties to which he is called will be faithfully and ably fulfilled.

The Board are compelled to state, that the necessity of discharging debts, incurred in preparing and sending off the expeditions of the two previous years, and of meeting the unusually large and altogether unexpected demands from the Colony during this, has denied them the ability to aid in the removal of emigrants to an extent at all commensurate with their wishes or their hopes.

It is the purpose of the Board speedily to transport additional emigrants, applications for a passage having been made for about 1000 free persons of colour, and 600 slaves. Information has also been received, from a respectable source, that not less than 2000 slaves would be liberated in North Carolina, provided there were reason to expect their immediate removal.

The expenses incurred recently at the Colony, the Managers have reason to believe, resulted from peculiar causes, which, it is hoped and expected, will never again exist.

Having taken this brief review of events, more closely connected with the condition and progress of the African Colony, the Managers turn, with more animated feelings, to the improvement in the steady and sure advances of our cause, mentioned in the last Report, of this Institution. The practical proofs (the best possible) of this improvement, have been cheering and decisive. The receipts into the Treasury, during the summer and autumn, have exceeded those of the same period, in any former year; and,

when we consider the extraordinary efforts of Bible and other kindred societies, and particularly the deeply depressing embarrassments which have weighed upon the pecuniary concerns of the country, this fact more clearly indicates the progress of the cause of this Institution in the favourable opinion of the public. This cause has advanced against these obstacles more rapidly than ever, and indeed has been making the greatest progress in the very direction in which these obstacles were presented. We hail this indication that the day is approaching when the voice of encomium will be rendered nugatory, by the most decisive and efficient acts of support. The most majestic and irresistible power often moves in silence.

Although, in the Southern States no new and very interesting events have occurred, yet former results have been gaining strength; and in the North much has transpired to invigorate our hopes. The formation of new Societies, the renewed and more energetic efforts of those already existing, the diffusion of more accurate and more thorough information on the subject, the entire conversion of those only partially enlightened, and of course undecided, and the almost unanimous voice of public bodies in favour of our cause, all these are cheering omens that its triumph is sure.

The Managers have observed, with special pleasure, an increasing disposition among the Editors of public journals to circulate information and exert their influence in favour of the design of this Society. Their inattention and silence respecting it the Board have heretofore had much reason to lament, especially as the means of the Society were inadequate to the extension of their own publications, over the vast field in which it is desirable that they should operate in this country. Their funds would have been entirely exhausted in the endeavour to convey direct information to the minds, and exert an immediate influence on the hearts, of twelve millions of people. To this work so vast and yet so essentially important, we hail with grate-

ful feeling the approach of those who only can effect its accomplishment. We trust and believe that these oracles of public opinion will be sustained in this work of patriotism and mercy, by the approbation and encouragement of an intelligent community.

The Clergy, too, have stood forth nobly as the friends of this Society and the public advocates of this cause, and to them we owe the expression of our warmest gratitude. Many of them in our cities have contributed their influence and efforts in aid of our enterprise; and in the country they are nearly to a man in its favour, and disposed to adopt the best concerted and efficient plans for the promotion of its interests. Their effectual efforts during the year to communicate intelligence to their people, and obtain contributions for the Society, demand our heartfelt thanks and most ardent attachment.

Ecclesiastical bodies, of various denominations, have given to this Society their decided approbation; they have recommended it to the patronage of others, while they have resolved to lend it their individual assistance, and they have thus thrown an aspect of sacredness around the design which it would accomplish, and consecrated it as the cause of God as well as of humanity. They have asserted its claims to be ranked with those great moral engines which are to usher in the brightness of the Millennial Glory.

In the course of the year State Societies have been formed, under most favourable auspices, in Indiana and New York.* Other State Societies have revived, and renewed their operations with more earnestness and effect. While we rejoice in these extensive combinations of intelligence and power, we cannot but express our hope and desire for their further advancement, as well as for the increase of their numbers, by the zeal and energy of friendly and influential individuals. The time is at hand, we trust, when

* Since this Report was read, we learn that similar Societies have been established in Tennessee and Alabama.

similar associations will be organized in all the remaining States of the Union.

The State Society of Pennsylvania, with an energy and liberality, worthy of the character of its members, and meriting our highest praise, has resolved to defray the expenses of an expedition; and the brig *Liberia* has been engaged to convey to Africa a select company of emigrants. There is power in such an example, and should it be generally felt, the removal of a single company of emigrants will be the least important result effected by their charity.

Nothing, perhaps, affords better reason to conclude that the scheme of this Society is destined to a full and glorious accomplishment, than the interest and favour with which it is regarded by the virtuous and enlightened females of every religious denomination in our land. On subjects of this kind they seldom err in judgment, and their exertions are not less efficient than their opinions are correct. More than 2,500 dollars have been paid over to the Treasurer of this Society, as the proceeds of a Fair, recently held by the ladies of Baltimore, and which presented the most attractive exhibitions of industry, skill, and talent. In many other places is the hand of beauty and refinement seen holding out its generous offerings to a cause which appeals irresistibly to the pure and lively sensibilities of the female mind.

On former occasions the Managers have expressed the belief that the establishment of an institution which should prepare young men of colour for usefulness in Africa, by a suitable course of instruction in letters, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, would contribute essentially to the prosperity of the Colony, and to the introduction of knowledge and the Christian religion extensively into Africa. The Managers are informed that a Society, for this purpose, has just been organized in this City, and they would earnestly recommend it as well entitled to a general and liberal support.

Several Agents have been employed during the year, and their exertions have not proved unsuccessful. The Rev. H. B. Bascon is now devoting himself, exclusively, to the objects of the Society; and, from his ability and zeal, important benefits may be expected.

The names of Pennsylvania and Indiana may now be added to the list of those States, which through their Legislatures, have expressed their belief in the constitutional right of Congress to aid the design of this Society, and also that measures for this end, on the part of the general government, are required by the most weighty considerations of national policy.

Sustained, then, by the united voice of patriotism, humanity, and religion; by the declared opinions of half the States in this Union, by a consciousness of the purity and benevolence of their motives; and, above all, by the approbation of Heaven, the Managers feel urged, by considerations of infinite force, again to invite Congress to grant the light of its counsels and the energy of its resources to aid a cause not more closely connected with all the hopes of Africa, than with the stability of our institutions and the honour of the American name.

Office of Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, }
WASHINGTON, 18TH JANUARY, 1830. }

THE Treasurer submits the following statement of the funds of the Society, from the 20th January, 1829, to 18th January, 1830 :

The balance of money, on hand, on the 20th January, 1829, including seventy-six dollars counterfeits, was.....\$ 1,484 81

And the collections and contributions since that time amount to 20,295 61

21,780 42

The payments during the year, were on the following accounts, viz:

For supplies for the Colony,.....9,005 27

For transportation of emigrants,... 5,209 27

For salaries of Secretary and Agents,.....2,147 32

For printing,853 07

For support of W. Davis and Cecil Ashmun, coloured youths from the Colony,.....237 38

And, for contingent expenses,.....566 14

For tomb for J. Ashmun,.....225

For portrait of Dr. Randall,.....64

For interest on loans,.....241 76

For re-payment of money borrowed, viz:

To Rev. Wm. Hawley,..... 800

To F. S. Key, Esq..... 500

To the Bank,1,300

.....2,600

.....21,149 21

Balance in hand, including \$76 counterfeits,.....\$631 21

The outstanding debt, on the 20th January, 1829, as far as came within the knowledge of the Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

To the Bank,.....\$3,300

To Rev. Wm. Hawley,.....800

To F. S. Key, Esq.....500

...\$4,600

And the present debt of the Society is as follows, viz.

To the Bank,.....2,000

Amount redeemed within the year,.....\$2,600

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD SMITH,

Treasurer American Colonization Society.

APPENDIX.

(No. 1.—Page 18.)

SEVERAL Agents have been engaged in the service of the Society during the year. The Rev. H. B. Bascom has been exerting himself with much energy and success in behalf of the Society in Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the early part of the year, the Rev. Isaac Orr visited some parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and subsequently, Albany, New York, where the attention of many was through his exertions directed to the cause of this Institution, and a STATE Society established to promote it. In a number of places in New York and Massachusetts, the Rev. George W. Campbell advocated the views of the Society and received contributions for its benefit. Late in the summer, Josiah F. Polk, Esq. accepted an Agency for the Society, for several of the Western and South-Western States, and we have reason to believe that he has effected much in aid of its design. Through his Agency, *State Societies* and various subordinate associations have been organized in Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama. Many other individuals in various parts of the country, indeed, in nearly every State of the Union, have contributed, in a most laudable and liberal manner, time and effort and money to advance the cause of African Colonization.

(No. 2.—Page 16.)

We have alluded in our Report to the Discourses of the Clergy, on the Fourth of July, or on some Sabbath near to that day, in behalf of our cause, and to the collections which many churches and congregations have made to assist it. *May we not hope that these collections will hereafter take place in every congregation of every religious denomination in our Land?* What a glorious offering would this nation then annually make to the

cause of humanity, freedom, and religion! We beg leave to remind our friends throughout the Union, that the *Fourth of July will occur, this year, on the Sabbath*, and to entreat them on that joyful occasion to remember Africa—Africa, darker in ignorance than in the complexion of her tribes, and more miserable than Americans are happy.

(No. 3.)

The noble plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, to raise \$100,000 for this Society, in the course of ten years, by subscriptions of \$1000, (each subscriber to pay \$100 annually for ten years) has made some progress during the year. We would by no means despair of its accomplishment, though we regret extremely, that our wealthy friends come forward so slowly to give it their patronage. We entreat them to consider the magnitude of the object, and to lend their aid to its full accomplishment.

The following shows the present state of the subscription.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.

Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.

Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.

John T. Norton, Albany, New York.

E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.

A Gentleman in Mississippi.

Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.

Josiah Bissel, Rochester, New York.

William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.

Fleming James, ditto.

Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.

Elliot Cresson, ditto.

Mrs. M. H. Carrington, }

Mrs. Ann Fontain, }

P. S. Carrington, }

Wm. A. Carrington, }

Gen. Edward Carrington, }

Walter C. Carrington, }

A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va

Rev. Ebenezzer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.

A Friend in Virginia.

Robert Gilmore, Baltimore.

Arthur Tappan, New York; provided the subscription be filled up before February, 1830.

George Burwell, Frederick county, Virginia.

Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.

Hon. Edward McGehee, Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.

Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.

Subscribers on the Plan to raise \$20,000 to purchase a ship for the Society, by subscriptions of \$50 each.

Herbert C. Thomson, New York.

John M. Nelson, ditto.

Andrew Barry, Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio.

Dr. Isaac Telfair, do. do. do.

Benjamin Harris, do. do. do.

Col. Edward Colston, Berkely County, Virginia.

Henry Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.

James C. Crane, Richmond.

N. Hammond, Easton, Maryland.

Caspar W. Wever, Baltimore.

Samuel M. Hopkins, Albany, New York.

Benham & Finley,

George Graham, Jr. } Cincinnati, Ohio.

John T. Drake,

Rev. B. H. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.

Rev. Samuel K. Talmadge, Augusta, Georgia.

P. A. Johnson, Morristown, New Jersey.

C. Greenleaf, Portland, Maine.

Rev. Thomas B. Balch, Snow Hill, Md.

Bartholemew Trueheart, Powhatan county, Va.

Auxiliary Society of Powhatan county, Va. \$100.

(No. 4.)

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws, and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented, the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the Government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the set-

tlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, early in last year, a plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined

to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, and as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ARTICLE II. All male coloured people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn, and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ARTICLE III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually; and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements.—Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ARTICLE IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reasons for such interposition, are *for the Colony*, a Vice-Agent, two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ARTICLE V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the coun-

cil of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a Council; who shall meet when questioned by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony, and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ARTICLE VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony; execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of Government papers necessary to be recorded to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence on the part, and under the directions of the Agent.

ARTICLE X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security, and title of public or individual property; Government grants; patents; licences; contracts and commissions; and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual Election of the Colony.

ARTICLE XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ARTICLE XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance

of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony; shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police Officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ARTICLE XV. The Militia of the Colony shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves

and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent: and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General Officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the Officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct copy.

J. ASHMUN.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the last Report, page 33.]

(No. 5.)

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. S.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court House, on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the Coloured People of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esq. in the chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address, to be published in the United States, for the better information of the People of Colour in that country, respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers; and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devaney, W. L. Weaver, esq. and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare and report the said address, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, *September 4th*, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the United

States, and there published, for the information of the Coloured People of that country:

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the People of Colour in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa: and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and, in their effects, injurious to *them*; we felt it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavour to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word: not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws—but that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free enfranchised citizens of a free State. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country; and, from causes which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children: This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first object on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes, in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, “all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States;” and these rights and privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own: they grow out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *Liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed to us in his word, and dictated by

our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce, and soil, and resources, of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very colour stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters—that repays us ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves, for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burthen is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most—the empty name of liberty, which you endeavour to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours, or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us, which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you, on terms of equality? Ask us, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country: for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you, in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessings of liberty for

the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few month's residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception and some malicious misrepresentations in the U. States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and, of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow-men? Several out of every ship's company have, within the last four years, been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped, by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health, more or less—and, in the cases of old people, and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and were attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable; and, for the last two or three years, not one person in

forty, from the Middle and Southern States, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the brig Vine, eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained. Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of Winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country, and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And, in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe, and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency which, alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion either: but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country: they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor,

make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary Winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say, on this subject, more; but we are afraid of exciting, too highly, the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States; and, however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable, and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee: and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world.—Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics, of nearly every trade, are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high; and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

Not a child or youth in the Colony but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public library, and a court house, meeting houses, school houses, and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony, in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style, as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay, of an excellent quality, for bricks. Timber is plentiful, of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly we have a goodly heritage: and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and He knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted, by his Providence, to this shore.—Such great favours, in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessing.—This we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favours call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heartfelt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons and best earthly benefactors whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation, and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it. Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either. But without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labours, and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of Christian in-

struction, and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of Colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these? And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?

(No. 6.)

Plan for the establishment of State Colonization Societies, with Subordinate Associations throughout the Union.

1. That the State Societies be direct Auxiliaries to the General Society, and that it be recommended that each State Society should, by its constitution, determine to see that a Society, auxiliary to itself shall be formed, and kept in efficient activity, in each county in the state, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the State Society. The reasons for this latter provision, are, that the members of the State Society, being on the ground, and coming indeed from all parts of the State, can best discern, and seize upon the various facilities, which will enable them to form County Societies most readily; that they can, on the same account, do much without incurring the expense of employing an agent; and that if an agent must be employed, they have the best means of selecting one that is suitable, who being on the ground can perform the duties of his office without incurring the travelling expenses necessary to be incurred by an agent of the General Society.

2. That it be recommended to each County Society, to see that Societies auxiliary to itself be formed and kept active in every town or district in the County, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the County Society. The reasons for this are the same as in the preceding article.

3. That the annual meetings of the Town and District Societies, be in regular order, with regard to places, and in immediate succession; that as far as practicable, the same order and succession be observed with regard to the meetings of the vari-

ous State Societies, to the end, that an agent of the General Society may attend them all in succession, as far as practicable; and that the meetings of the State Societies immediately precede the annual meeting of the General Society.

4. That the monies of the Town and District Societies, be generally collected directly before their annual meetings; that they be transferred to the County Societies, by their Delegates to the meeting of that Society; that the monies of the County Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner, to the State Society; and that the monies of the various State Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner; as far as practicable, to the General Society.

The object of this article, is to save expense and embarrassment, in the collection of monies for the General Society.

5. That the various Societies make it the object of their most strenuous efforts, to collect funds sufficient to convey immediately to the Colony of Liberia, every coloured person of suitable age, and suitable qualifications, that is willing to go; that, with the attainment of this object, they will be satisfied; and that they combine and increase their efforts, until this object is fully accomplished.

6. That inasmuch as it must be deemed a leading object of this Society, to diffuse information, and exert an influence, by means of the press, it be earnestly recommended to the various Societies, to circulate as much as possible, the different publications of the Society, to obtain subscriptions for the Repository; to collect and transmit the payments for that work, with the contributions to the funds of the Society; and for compensation and encouragement in this undertaking, which may be performed almost without trouble by the collectors of the Town and District Societies, they are authorized by the Agent and Publisher (Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.) of the Repository, to retain twelve and a half per cent. on all payments for that work collected.

The reasons, in brief, in favour of the whole system now recommended, are that it contains in itself, the principles of its own life, and its own activity; that on this account, it avoids the expense and trouble of an extraneous influence; that it will be relieved of the various irregularities and embarrassments una-

voidable by any other system less general in its character; and that as a ground of safe dependence for the Society, it will procure an income of much greater amount, and greater uniformity.

(No. 7.)

Resolutions of State Legislatures.

The following States have expressed in terms more or less favourable, their approbation of the plans of the American Colonization Society. Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont, Indiana. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont, Kentucky, and Indiana, have recommended the objects of the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the National Government, (Vide Appendix to the Tenth Annual Report of the Society, page 60, and Report 11th, page 80.)

During the last year, the following joint Resolutions passed the Senate of KENTUCKY, with only three dissenting voices:

Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best endeavours to procure an appropriation of money of Congress, to aid, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, in Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States in Africa, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, presented to the Senate of the United States, a joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, recommending the American Colonization Society to the patronage of Congress.

The memorial of the Colonization Society is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts and New York, and we have much reason to believe that both of these powerful States will recommend its object to the favour and patronage of the National Government.

Memorial to Congress.

It is well known to those who examined the History of the origin and progress of the Colonization Society, that the powers and resources of the National Government have been regarded by most of its Friends as alone adequate to complete the design of African Colonization. The Managers of the Parent Institution have repeatedly sent in their petitions to Congress, and with the sanction of many State Legislatures invited that Body to take into consideration the claims of their object to the patronage of the Representatives of the people of the United States. The memorials of the Society have, generally, been treated with respect, and several committees to whom they have been referred have made Reports highly favourable to the views of the petitioners. In both houses, it is believed, the cause of the Society has been rapidly gaining strength. Almost every year has witnessed some addition to the number of States which have through their Legislatures instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives to give their support in Congress to the object of the Society. But the time has arrived when this subject demands the more general and serious attention of the American people.

The State Society of Kentucky has resolved to second the efforts of the Parent Institution, by presenting its own memorial, with the signatures of Citizens from various parts of the State, to Congress, and soliciting that Body no longer to neglect the appeals made to it in behalf of a great enterprise, most intimately connected with the welfare of our country as well as sanctioned by the most obvious dictates of national justice and humanity. *We hope the example of our Friends in Kentucky will be imitated by all the Auxiliary Societies in the Land.* Let the people of the United States speak out in tones of solemn earnestness in behalf of the scheme of African Colonization.— Their voice will be heard; and the energies and resources of the Government be brought to complete a work, begun in weakness, but unspeakably important to this country and full of blessings for another.

(No. 9.)

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States, who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the Saturday preceding New Year's Day, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a

statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

(No. 10.)

Memorial of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

We are happy to perceive that this Society have resolved to solicit support to the great enterprise in which they are engaged from the National Government. This, we are perfectly convinced, is the only power adequate to the complete accomplishment of the design. It seems obvious that the States of the South could not, without difficulty, effect the object; and, it is certain, the Northern States will think they have done much, should they consent to pay their equal proportion of the expense out of the common fund of the Nation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of the State of Kentucky, would respectfully represent, that we cordially unite with our fellow citizens of other States in the Union, in deeply la-

menting the miseries attendant upon slavery; and that we are anxious to see those miseries mitigated by every possible means not repugnant to the rights of individuals or to the constitution of the United States.

It would be superfluous for us, on the present occasion, to attempt an enumeration of the evils resulting from slavery among us; permit us, however, to present to your contemplation a picture drawn by the illustrious Jefferson nearly fifty years ago. We would particularly call your attention to that part of it which breathes a prophetic spirit, as applicable to the present times: "The whole commerce between master and slave," says he, "is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning what he sees others do. If a parent had no other motive either in his own philanthropy or self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose to his worst of passions; and thus nursed, educated, and exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execrations should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the others, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the *amor patriæ* of the other. For if the slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another: in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature; contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also, is destroyed. For in a warm climate no man will labour for himself that can make another labour for him. This

is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves, a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labour. And can the liberties of a nation be ever thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever: that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject through the various considerations of policy, of morals, of history, natural and civil. We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present (American) revolution. The spirit of the master is abating, that of the slave rising from the dust; his condition mollifying; the way, I hope is preparing, under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation; and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of their masters, rather than by their extirpation."

If such remarks were appropriately made at a time when there were only about *seven hundred thousand* blacks in the United States, how much more forcibly will they apply to the present, when there are probably not less than *two millions and a half*? But we would not be understood as advocating the cause of absolute *emancipation*. Far from it: For emancipation, without something more were done, would but render our situation doubly deplorable. It is the removal of the *Free* Blacks from among us, that is to save us, sooner or later, from those dreadful events foreboded by Mr. Jefferson, or from the horrors of St. Domingo. The present number of this unfortunate, degraded, and anomalous class of inhabitants cannot be much short of *half a million*; and the number is fast increasing. They are emphatically a mildew upon our fields, a scourge to our backs, and a stain upon our escutcheon. To remove them is mercy to ourselves, and justice to them.

Viewing, therefore, with the highest approbation, the exertions

which are making by the friends of Colonization throughout the United States, for the removal of the *Free Blacks* to the land of their fathers; and believing that the enterprise, if successfully prosecuted, will meliorate our own condition and that of the Colonists, and that it is intimately connected with the present dearest interests and future welfare of our beloved country, we, as patriots, christians, and philanthropists, do most earnestly request and petition your honorable body to extend its energetic arm for the complete and speedy accomplishment of this great and glorious undertaking. We would not presume to prescribe the mode by which your patronage and assistance shall be afforded: but we trust that every constitutional expedient in your power will be adopted: and we would beg leave to suggest, that a donation of some portion of either the public treasure or territory of the United States, and a free employment of its navy in the transportation of Colonists, will be among the most feasible and efficient measures which can be adopted.

Since the formation of our Government, millions of dollars have been annually expended for the maintenance and comfort of the North American Natives, exclusive of the purchase-money for their lands. No one has ever questioned the policy or doubted the justice of this measure:—and it is still to be hoped that the good faith which has been pledged by the preceding administrators of our government, will not be violated by their successors. We would plead the precedent for the extension of an equally liberal hand to the oppressed African. His claim, if not superior, is at least of equal dignity with that of the savage. It may be said, perhaps, that the curse is forever to hang upon the devoted heads of the descendants of Ham: But woe to the agents by whom that curse is perpetuated!—Finally; we will close our petition to your honorable body in behalf of the *Free Negro*, in the words of a Legislator of far greater eminence and authority than Jefferson; “It shall not seem hard unto thee, when thou sendest him away *free* from thee: And when thou sendest him out *free* from thee, thou shalt not let him go away *empty*. Thou shalt furnish him *liberally* out of thy flocks, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press: of that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed thee, thou shalt give unto him: And the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all that thou doest.” In duty, &c.

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30, or upwards, at one time, to the funds of the Institution.

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John E. Howard,
Robert Gilmor,
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Rev Dr James P Thomas.

* Dead.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed.

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